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the first chapter as an example, we must recognize everlasting arms beneath us; a universal force superior to ourselves governing life, intelligent, benevolent, supreme, silent, irresistible, must discover every point of development. The telescope and microscope are harmonious. Supreme good, love, wisdom, law, are synonyms. Every alternative is between law or chaos, design or accident; and GOD GEOMETRIZES. This will perhaps suffice to show the general point of view of the author and his method. He wishes every one to achieve the highest good, realize the highest knowledge, evolve himself or herself to the uttermost, and the method of accomplishing these magnificent ends is to meditate along the lines of his pregnant sentences until all the truth that they contain is irresistibly borne in upon the soul, which will thereby be greatly advanced toward its goal.

Ueber Theodor Lipps' Versuch einer Theorie des Willens. Eine kritische Untersuchung, zugleich ein Beitrag zu einer dynamischen Psychologie, by JULIUS PIKLER. Barth, Leipzig, 1908. 50 p.

This critical investigation is at the same time a contribution to a dynamic psychology and is directed chiefly against Lipps's "Vom Fühlen, Wollen und Denken." The author expresses the wish that his treatise be read especially by those who have already perused his work on "Das Beharren und die Gegenseitlichkeit des Erdlebens." He then proceeds to treat, 1—Striving and the conviction of possibility, 2—Striving as the actuality of objective tendency to realization. And in a supplement he treats of the relation between ideas and experience.

Der Begriff des Ideals; eine historisch-psychologische Analyse. WILHELM ENGELMANN, Leipzig, 1908. 136 p.

This historic psycho-psychological analysis is a doctor's thesis at Erlangen. The writer first traces the history of the various theories of the ideal beginning with Spinoza and ending with Ribot, Wentscher, Cohen and Ricardo. The author thinks light can be shed upon his general problem by means of two questionnaires which he appends, both of which cover several pages and are too lengthy to be reproduced here. He wishes to know how many people think seriously over sense impression, whether they love society or solitude, are fond of expressing themselves, really suffer from doubt, what kind of a youth they spent. This to the end of getting their personal ideals. The second questionnaire is characterological and pertains to selfishness, pedantry, faithful memory, presence of mind, casuistry, fancy, receptivity, excitability, friendship. To these are appended other queries of a still more detailed character, as to the attitude of the individual toward ideals.

Vortex Philosophy, or the Geometry of Science, by C. S. Wake. Published by the author, Chicago, 1907. 36 p. Diagrammatically illustrated.

This is a geometry of science, diagrammatically illustrated. It has been evolving in the author's mind since 1892 and was suggested by Mr. J. J. Van Nostrand. This is the epitome of a manuscript of 600 pages that was burned, and hence there is much for which the scientific data is not given in this pamphlet. The author expresses some obligation to Ribot, Haeckel and Royce and has a mechanical device illustrating his theory. This paper is illustrated by many rather intricate cuts and diagrams, some of them colored, and everything from the motion of primitive elements up to sexuality is explained.